montane jesuitic party and the Gallican party develop-ing itself in the quarrel between the opponents and advo-cates of the use of the ancient classics in the instruction of youth, in which the Gallican party might be called the liberal party; and now developing itself more violently in the quarrel between the denunciators and advocates of the course instruction. the course pursued by the ultramontane jesuitic organ, the Univers, in which the intolerance of the Gallican Bishops is quite on a par with that of their ultramentane brethren. The Turko-Russian or Eastern question, now treated as the question of the Holy Places, is in large part a religious question. And then comes the religious-marriage question, the discussion of which is growing warmer from day to day. The Church party, encouraged by concessions made to it within the past eighteen months, ask for an abrogation of the present law on marmonths, ask for an abrogation of the present law on marriage. According to the Napoleonic code, marriage in France is a civil contract. The sanction of the religious ecremony is not essential to its validity. The Church party are now arguing that marriage is a sacrament, a di-vine institution, belonging to the ecclesiastical administra-tion, that the State should recognize it as such, abrogate the present law and, making the clergyman acivil officer, declare that there can be no marriage if it is not con-formed to the rules of the Church.

The text for the controversy now going on is more especially a pamphlet by M. Sauget. At one time he was Minister under Louis Phillippe, at the head of the department of Religious Worship, and was president of the Chamber of Deputies on the 24th February, 1848. He was then content to leave unchanged the laws on marriage, which was reposible what they had been with the riage, which are especially what they had been, with the exception of the most violent period of the French Revolution, since 1789. Now under the title of "Reflections on civil and religious marriage in France and in Italy and Sardinia." He presents the marriage laws of the last named countries as a model to France. It has been said that Louis Napoleon has offered the Pope this concession to the church in part pay for his services at the coronation. M. Sauget's pamphlet may be put out as a feeler of public opinion on this point. The concession, if made, will be followed by an increase of illegitimate children. Very few couples legally married by the civil magistrate, omit to ask for the Priest's blessing at the church. There will be very many who will live in concubinage rather than accept that blessing when there is an

tempt to force it on them. Essai Sur l'Histoire de la Formation et des Progres de Tiers Etat, is the title of an octavo volume just published Tiers Etat, is the title of an octavo volume just published; it is by Augustin Thierry. The title and the author's name will be sufficient recommendation of the work to historical readers. I have no right, by knowledge, to speak further of it. Historical in their way, though a vastly different way, are the two volumes of Jules Janin's Histoire de la Litterature Dramatique. He is, and has been for twenty years, the dramatic critic of The Journal des Debats. There are his Monday morning feuilletons, arranged, added to somewhat, rupped away somewhat, worth readadded to somewhat, pruned away somewhat, worth reading by any one who wishes to learn of the rise and fall of sian actors and of the nature of French dramatic literature. In the Revue des deux Mondes for April, is a contribution, by that most vivacious of living wits, Henri Heine, entitled Les Dienz en Exil. It has the brilliancy and subtlety or the Reisebilder or the Salon, and yet the writer is all in the grave but his head.

Many persons here were much pained to learn that the Census tables are in danger of not being printed. Those relating to Maryland were recently made the subject of a report to the Academy of Moral and Political Science. by Charles Dupin. That eminent statistician presented it as the most perfect work of its kind ever seen, and proposed Mr. Kennedy as a candidate for Corresponding Member of the Academy on occasion of a vacancy in the Section of Statistics. M. Guizot has proposed Edward Everett for Corresponding Member in the Historical Section of Statistics. A. Odlar has been also ding Member of the Imperial Central Agricultural Society of France. In the course of a brief address, Mr Rives made a felicitous allusion to the fact that fifty years before the Society had taken into its fellowship one of his most distinguished fellow countrymen, to who the prize for a prize plow. Yes, replied the President of the Society, we still have and will show you the prize plow of Thomas Jefferson.

There is little of interest from France.

It is quite apparent that the question of Switzerland and Piedmont, as between those countries and Austria and Prussia, threatens to give no small trouble, and to the part taken by the French Government in the question is attributed the refusal of the Pope to visit Paris: for it is now said that a positive refusal has been given by his Holiness. This, how ever, may be all guesswork. And, apropos, the Triester Zeitung publishes a letter from Smyrm, 16th ult., stating it was generally reported there that the Czar had promised Napoleon to recognize as legitimate heir to the French throne the first-born son of the present Empress, in return Napoleon to recognize as legitimate heir to the French throne the first-born son of the present Empress, in return for which Napoleon had conceded the matter of the Holy

for which Napoleon had conceded the matter of the Holy shrines—a very palpable canard.

Letters from Bercy state that a fire which broke out there on the 30th, destroyed all the storehouses and 15,000 casks of wine. We are yet without particulars.

In The London Times of Saturday 2d, (put on board steamship America by our Liverpool agent, after making up the dispatch via Halifax,) it was stated "that the American Government has consented to indemnify the owners of French vessels which were lately seized in California."

Baron Paul Dubois is amounted acconder to the Employee. Baron Paul Dubois is appointed accoucher to the Em-ress. The Baron is son of M. Dubois who officiated at the

Some new pamphlets have appeared in the marriage con-troversy,—whether or not the religious ceremonial of mat-rimony shall be made obligatory over the civil record.

An Ambassador from the Bey of Tunis had arrived at

Agiers.

According to the police books, 194 Americans arrived in Paris during the month of March, and 944 English.

There comes a rumor from Paris that the poet Beranger had died at Passay, and had been privately buried in order to prevent a demonstration at his funeral. We think this parts confirmation.

ts confirmation. ITALY.

Sailing of Refugees for New-York-Executions and other Cruelties-Case of Madame Lemmi.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

GENOA, Saturday, March, 28, 1853.

The departure of the Sardinian frigate San Giovanni, with emigrants for New-York, has crerted but little ex-citement in this city of republican ideas, so effectually have the arrogant demands of Austria humbled her more generous and humane neighbors. Ninety persons, in-cluding every grade of society, from the noble to the peasant, were embarked in the still hours of the night, and the ship quietly towed to sea before daybreak. She goes to Villa Franca to take others on board, and then proceeds to New-York. The accounts received m Lombardy, Tuscany, and the Roman States, of the confiscation of property of the emigrants, the cru-elties and exactions practiced upon the unoffending inhabitants, the persecution of strangers, and even women. by the Austrian authorities, would appear incredible if they were not to some extent corroborated by the Austrian Press itself. Executions take place daily in some parts of Lombardy, and all persons suspected of holding liberal opinions are subject to arrests and domiciliary

In Tuscany the tribunals are now in session, and not less than twenty-five individuals have been condemned ath for taking part in the revolution of 1848. One man sixty years old has been sentenced to eleven years imprisonment for speaking disrespectfully of the Grand

Martial law is proclaimed in Ancona, and if five persons are found conversing together after 60'clock, P.M., they are to be arrested. The Government of Austria-Lombardy is wholly military at this time, and is probably the most tyrannical and oppressive of any in modern times: its par allel, indeed, can scarcely be found in the annals of history Austria, more imperious than ever, now demands, not formally, but in reality, that Switzerland and Surdinia expel all such persons from their dominions as she shall point out. Against this demand Switzerland has so far point out. Against this demand control of haif maintained to some extent her right, but Sardinia (haif willing, it is said) orders the expulsion of hundreds who id no part in the late events at Milan, and who were identified with her cause in 1848-thus virtually renouncing her independence, and proclaiming to the world that she no longer affords an asylum to the op-pressed, though under the protection of other States, and living quietly in her control of the States, and ng quietly in her own. To show how readily she yields to this humiliating dictation, I will state one case out of many of a somewhat similar character. A. Lemmi the Secretary of Kossuth, had an American passport either from the State Department or the Legation in n, with which he left England in 1852, for Malta. mtending to reside there, but, upon the demand of the Austrian Consul, the Governor requested the Austrian Consul, the Governor requested him to leave the Island, and he came to Genoa, where, with his family, he has lived for the last eight months. with his family, he has lived for the last eight months. About three weeks since the Austrians learned that he was here, and demanded his expulsion. He was immediately arrested and imprisoned without any cause being assigned. He claimed the protection of the United States Cousul, Mr. G. G. Baker, (who, by the way, is a his release, upon the ground that he came to Genoa authorized by the Sardinian Consul at Malta, that he had committed no offense while in the kingdom, and that his set at liberty, but not till the Consul had guaranteed his departure within 10 days. Lemmi left within that time for England, but was compelled to go by way of Switzerland, the French Government refusing him permission to pass through France. His wife being in delicate health, he sent her to Tuscany, with her two small children (the be sent her to Tuscany, with her two small childr he sent her to Tuscany, which hoping (as Haynau was now dead) that Austria had ceased to make war upon the hope, however, he is disappointed. the women. In this hope, however, he is disappointed, for though Madame Lemmi was permitted to land, yet no sooner had the Austrian Military Commander re-

ceived the report of the Police, than he ordered her to depart, and, in case she should not go immediately, her brother should be imprisoned in her stead. The Sar dinisn Consul at Leghorn (probably from orders received) refused the vise for her passport to Genoa, and as there was no other Italian State to which she could go, there seemed to be no alternative but for the brother to go to prison. One chance, however, remained. Upon representing her case to the French Consul, that she was a defenseless woman, with two young children, he consented to visé her passport for Corsica, from which

place she might probably procure another for Marseilles.

Lemmi fled to England, the only country in Europe to which he could go, to escape the prisons of Genoa and the gibbets of Austria, which, disappointed in her prey, now takes vengeance on his unoffending wife and helpless children, and finds another Haynau ready and willing to execute it. Madame Lemmi left for Corsica on the 24th

It will be remembered that M. Montanari was one of th It will be remembered that M. Montanari was one of the party lately executed at Mantua. The Gozetta del Papolo says, that immediately after the unfortunate man's execution the Government called upon his surving brother Count Montanari, to pay within twenty four hours the sum of 27,000 lire, the cost of seizing, trying, and hanging his brother, although the Government had previously confiscated the estates of its victim! The Turin Parlamento of 29th ult., publishes a list filling six colums of type, of the names of Lombard exiles whose property is confiscated. The list includes many noble families. There is, however, talk in Milian of the speedy substitution of the civil for the military lan of the speedy substitution of the civil for the militar power throughout Lombardy, together with a total amnesty. The London Morning America says: "We learn fron good authority that not only was Mazzini in safety at the date of our latest advices from Italy, notwithstanding at the vicil and the second state. date of our latest advices from Italy, notwithstanding a the vigilance of the Austrian Police, but that he may be expected in England in about a fortnight."

The Morning Advertiser is imposed on: Mazzini has been London for a month,-Ed.]

We have no additional information as to the progress of negotiations between Sardinia and Austria.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 28th all, the bill for the repression of the Slave Trade was discussed and two of its clauses adopted, the first deciaring that the slave becomes free on setting foot on Sardinian soil, or on board ship bearing the Sardinian flag, and the second enacts pending the Sardinian flag, and the second enacts pending the Sardinian flag, and the second enacts pending the Sardinian flag. st those engaged in the slave trade Respecting the refugees now on their way to New York, the Parlamento of Turin, 30th alt., says:

the Parlamento of Turia, 30th ult., says:

"Nick, Monday, March 22, 1853.

"Yesterday morning the corvette San Giovanni, in which a number of political refugees are to be conveyed to New-York, arrived at Villa Franca. The vessel carries 28 guns, and a crew of 278 men, commanded by the Chevalier Jaccia. There are 56 refugees on board. The 26 waiting her arrival at Villa Franca are to be added, so that the entire number will be eighty-two. Six young Italians, who were at Nice, have obtained a free passage the in corvette. They are going to seek their fortune in America. The Government is to feed the refugees, and to give each of them 70 fr, on landing. Those who should mess with the sailors may save their allowance in money, which will be paid them on reaching New-York. To night or to merrow the San Giovanni will quit the harbor, towed by a row the San Govanni will quit the harbor, towed by a steamer. It was forbidden to go on hoard, but a number of inhabitants of Nice and foreigners repaired to Villa Franca to see the corvette. On Wednesday all the refugees will have left Villa Franca, and no others are expected."

the attractions of the Easter week.

The Bologna Gazelle states that six persons were executed at Pesaro on the 16th ult, for political offenses com-

cuted at Pesaro on the 16th uff, for pointed offenses committed in 1849 or 1850.

A Rev. George Nelson, a British subject from Corfu, has fallen under the ban of the police, and is ordered to leave Rome. M. Rothschild is at Rome respecting the new loan.

Mr. Lyons, the recently appointed British Charge d'Affaires, had not arrived at the date of our letters (24th ult.)

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has piously contributed 5,000 florins toward building the Church at Vienna in commemoration of the Emperor of Austria's happy escape. The expulsion from Tuscany of a Mr. Crawford, an English subject, had been the subject of a very energetic relish subject, had been the subject of a very energetic relish subject, had been the subject of a very energetic re-monstrance addressed by England to the Ducal Govern-

The Piedmonte Gazette says under date 27th: "We learn that an attempt at insurrection took place at Palermo, but was promptly repressed. Five persons have been executed and 300 arrested. We have been informed that this intelli-gence was telegraphed to the latendente General of Genoa.

gence was telegraphed to the instance and we regret that so important a fact has neither been offi-cially contradicted nor confirmed."

From other sources it appears that a Swiss soldier was found assassimated in the streets of Palermo. He had been poignarded, and on his breast was found the poignard, with a piece of paper attached, on which was written the words
"Vengeance of Mazzini." The authorities imagined, or
wished it to be supposed, that they had discovered a vast
conspiracy. The notorious General Filangieri, who is still
Governor of Sielly, had several persons arrested and shot.
He at the same time published a proclamation of the most
violent character, in which he threatens to raze the cities of
Sielly the graved and to uncounter them into alonghout fields Sicily to the ground, and to turn them into ploughed fields. The alarm spreading to Naples, all the Sicillans residing there were ordered to quit the capital, with the exception of a few who were specially excepted by the King. When the account of this affair reached Naples, the King was on the eve of starting for Caserta, but he postponed his journey partly on account of the state of public affairs, and partly on account of the illness of one of his children. The nary visits paid by the royal family during Holy wee the principal churches did not take place, it being the imprudent for the King to show himself in public.

## PORTUGAL.

Lisbon news of the 29th ult., is of little importance. Nothing had taken place in the Cortes, in consequences. Nothing had taken place in the Cortes, in consequences the deviction packet left. Experiences the deviction packet left. commence in the Deputies on the day the packet left. Ex changes offered little

SPAIN.

Madrid letters of 29th say, the Government presented to-day to the Cortes, several bills, relating to the extinction of the floating debt, to the creation of thirty millions of annual rentes in 3 per Cent. Stocks, to the recognition of 102 per Cent, on the unconverted coupons: to constitutional reform and to the principle of substitution in the transmis-sion of family estates to the eldest son.

The U.S. frigate Constitution, 21 days from New York, arrived at Gibraltar 23d nft.

arrived at Gibraltar 23d ult.

GERMANY.

The Berlin Conspiracy.

At length, the fifth of the "Great Powers," Prussia, enjoys the good fortune of having added of her own to the great discoveries made by the Austrian Police. with respect to the "demagogical machinations" of the revalutionists. "The Government," we are assured by its official organs, "having obtained proof that the chiefs of the Democratic party held continued relations with the revolutionary propaganda, ordered domiciliary visits to be made, on the 29th of March, at Berlin, and succeeded in arresting 40 individuals, among whom were Streck-fuss, and the ex-members of the Prussian N. Assembly Behrens, Waldeck, etc. Domiciliary visits were made in the houses of eighty persons suspected of participation in a conspiracy. Arms and amunition were found. Not content with publishing these "startling facts" in its official papers, the Prussian Government thought proper to forward them by telegraph to the British For In order to lay bare the mystery of this new police

farce, it is necessary to go somewhat back. Two months after the coup d'état of Bonaparte, Mr. Hinckeldey, the Polizei Praesident of Berlin and his inferior, Mr. Slieber. the Polize Rath, conspired together, the one to become a Prussian Maupas, and the other to become a Prussian Piétre. The glorious omnipotence of the French police, perhaps, disturbed their slumbers. Hinckeldey addressed nimself to Herr Von Westphalen, the Minister of the Interior, making unjust representation to that weakminded and fauntical reactionist (Herr von Westphalen being my brother-in-law I had ample opportunity of be-coming acquainted with the mental powers of the man). on the necessity of concentrating the whole police force of the Prussian State in the hands of the Police Praesident of Berlin. He stated, that in order to accelerate the action of the police, it must be made independent of the Minister of the Interior and intrusted exclusively to himself. The minister Von Westphalen, represents the ultra Prussian aristocracy and the President of the ministry, Herr Von Manteuffel, represents the old bureaucracy; the two are rivals, and the former beheld in the suggestion of Hinckeldey, although it apparently narrowed the circle of his own department, a means of inflicting a blow on his rival, whose brother, M. Von Manteuffel, was the director in the ministry of the Interior, and especially charged with the control of the entire police. Herr Von Westphalen therefore submitted hisproposition to a council of State, presided over

by the King himself. The discussion was very angry. Manteuffel, supported by the Prince of Prussia, opposed the plan of establishing an independent ministry of police. The King inclined to the proposition of Herr Von Westphalen, and conclu-ded with the Solomonian sentence, that he would follow the example of Bonaparte and create a ministry lice, "if the necessity of that step were proved to him by facts." Now, the affair of the Cologne Communists was chosen by Hinckeldey and Stieber to furnish these facts. You are aware of the heroic performances of those men in the Cologne trials. After their conclusion the Prussian Government resolved to elevate the openly perjured Stieber, the man who had been hissed wherever he showed himself in the streets of Cologne—to the dignity of a Polizzi-Director of Cologne. But M. de Bethmann. Holweg and other well-meaning conservative deputies of Rhenish Prussia, intervened, representing to the ministers that such an open insult to the public opinion of that pressing might have very emissing conservations.

stopped. It was impossible to accomplish the wishes of Mr. Hinckeldey and to create for him an independent ministry of police on the ground of the Cologne trial. Hinckeldey and Stieber watched their time. Happily there came the Milan insurrection. Stieber at once made twenty arrests at Berlin. But the thing was too ridiculous to be proceeded with. But then came Libeny, and now the King was ripe. Overwhelmed with fearful ap-prehensious he saw at once the necessity of having an ndependent ministry of police, and Hinckeldey saw his dreams realized. A royal ordinance created him the Prussian Maupas, while the brother of Herr Von Manteuffel tendered his resignation. The most astounding part of the comedy, however, was yet to come. Scarcely had Mr. Hinckeldey rushed into his new dignity when the "great Berlin conspiracy" was discovered directly. This conspiracy, then, was made for the express purpose I was the of proving the necessity of Mr. Hinckeldey. It was the present Mr. Hinckeldey made over to the imbecile King in exchange for his newly-gained police-autocracy. Hinck-eldey's adjunct, the ingenious Stieber, who had discovered at Cologne that whenever letters were found terminating with the words "Gruss" and "Bruderschaft," there was unquestionably a Communist conspiracy, now made the discovery that there appeared at Berlin for some time since an ominous quantity of "Calabrese hats," and that the Calabrese hat was unquestionably the "rallying sign" of the revolutionists. Strong upon this important dis-covery Stieber made on the 18th of March several ar-rests, chiefly of workmen and foreigners, the charge against whom was the wearing of Calabrese hats. On the 23d ejusdam domiciliary visits were made in the house of Karl Delius, a merchant at Magdeburg and brother of a member of the Second Chamber, who had also an unhappy taste for Calabrese hats. Finally, as I informed you at the beginning of this letter, on the 20th ultimo the great coup d'etat against the Calabrese hats was struck at Berlin. All those who know anything of the milk-and water opposition of Waldeck, Behroas, &c., will laugh at the "arms of munition" found in the possession of

these most inoffensive Brutusses.

But futile as this police comedy may appear to be got up, as it were, by mere personal motives of Messrs. Hinckeldey & Stieber, it is not without significance. The Prussian government is exasperated at the passive re-Prussian government is exasperated at the passive re-sistance it meets with in every direction. It smells the breath of Revolution in midst of the apparent apa-thy. It despairs at the want of a tangible form of that specter, and feels alleviated, as it were, from the night-mare every time the police affords bodily shapes to its ubiquitous but invisible antagonist. It affacks, it will go on attacking, and it will successfully convert the passive resistance of the people into an active one.

KARL MARX.

The Conferences of the Zollverein are now progressing in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. The recognition and ratification of the Steuerverein took place on the 22d nit, all questions of difficulty being reserved for consideranit, all questions of difficulty being reserved for considera-tion fill after the reconstruction of the body on its extended basis. The treaty with Austria had been received and acknowledged in the same way, any points that require ad-justing being reserved for future deliberations. A later dispatch, dated Menday 4th, from Berlin, says; "The re-tered for the Zellevia will, be already this even

The Staats Anzerger announces that the Commercial treaty between Prussia and Hanover would come into operation on the 5th inst.

The Berlin papers publish a semi-efficial note stating that among the documents seized in the like domiciliary visits were proclamations of a German Republic. A dispatch adds that a hygicule association—name not stated—numbering 10,000 members, has been dissolved by the Government. The New Pressian Gazette says that the conspiracy was widely developed, and that the stores of arms and amunified were extensive. The consultary was to have munition were extensive. The conspiracy was to have broken out between the 3d and 6th of the present month. The movement appears to have had ramifications through-out Germany. At Rostock, Meckleaburg, some arrests had been made and anamunition found. Traces of connec-tion with the affair had also been discovered in Hiedelberg.

Kenigsberg and Bremen.

A treaty for the mutual extradition of criminals is an nounced between Prussia and the United States.

AUSTRIA.

A letter in the Cologne Gazette (doubtful authority.) says A stee in the Congression of the most amicable charac-tioned—had presented a note of the most amicable charac-ter to the Austran Government, declaring that although the British Constitution forbade the expulsion of the refu-gees, the English Government will keep an eye that they gees, the English Government will keep an eye that they do not engage in plots, especially in such as Kossath and Mazzini may plan, and that if they come within the reach of the law, they shall be immediately prosecuted. The London Police are said to have prepared a list of all the refugees now in London.

It was rumored on Tuesday that a change was to take place in the Austrian Ministry, Count Buol to be replaced by M. Bach, but nothing official was known.

M. Weiss Von Starkeintels, the netorious Director of the Police of Vicuna, is promoted to an inferior post, that of Inspector of Prisons. No longer wanted, M. Weiss finds himself, like other tools of tyrants, contemptnously thrown aside.

Letters from Breslau of the 25th nit, state that for seven days the snow has not ceased to fall heavily, for several days all the reads in Upper Silesia and Bohemia were blocked up.

SWITZERLAND.

eight of Prussia over Neutchatel is tapis. The King of Prussia, in his capacity of "Prince of Neufchatel," has instructed his Envoy in Switzerland that Neuchatel, has instructed his Envoy in Switzernand that when a "regular government—that is to say his own government—shall have been restored in that Canton, he will not hold himself bound by the enaggements which the present "popular government" is making in respect of railways passing over its soil. This announcement, of course, merely serves to irritate the Neufchatelois, and has secrited the foor that the vectored of Loudon systematics. revived the story that the protocol of London, executed by Lord Malmesbury has been completed by an additional article giving Prussia the right to assert its claims by force

article giving Prussia the right to assert its claims by force of arms.

The New Zwick Gozette contains a letter from Berne of the 30th ult., which says that the Federal Commissioner in the Canton of Ticino has aunounced to the Federal Council that no new troubles need now be apprehended, and that consequently the three companies quartered at Locarno had had been ordered away. Numerous descritions had taken place from the Austrian troops along the frontier, which had been a source of much annoyance and expense to the Canton. The Council had given orders to their Commissioner as far as possible to prevent descriters from crossing into the Ticinese territory. It was difficult to enforce this, however, massing last the Commissioner had no direct relations with assumed as the Commissioner had no direct relations with ne Austrian authorities.

30th alt—It is said—this week the Government of Tieino

seived the first delivery of salt from the Lombard st

Accounts from Poland mention that there is great activity at present in the Russian army. All soldiers on furlough have received orders to join their respective regiments. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea, numbering forty four vessels, has been placed under the orders of the Grand

Dake Constantine.

By an imperial altase just issued, all persons claiming to belong to the nobility of Poland, are to send in the evidence on which they base their pretensions, when those who shall be recognized as noble will be incorporated into the Russian peerage, while those who fail to make good their claims will be forbidden to assume titles.

TURKEY.

Negotiations continue between the Divan and Princo-Menschikoff. The latter has addressed a circular to the Embassaciers, informing them of his nomination as Rassian Envoy, and expressing a hope that the other Powers will

Envoy, and expressing a hope that the other Powers will agree with the views of Russia.

Accounts from Vienna mention the arrival there of an official note from the Russian Court, disavowing any intention on the part of Russia to disturb the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and stating that the immediate object of Menschikoff's mission was to exact the due fulfillment of the treaty made with Turkey two years since. With respect to the Holy Places, Russia was equally bound with the other Powers interested to a settlement of this important queser Powers interested to a settlement of this important ques-tion. And Vienna letters to The Morning Chronicle state that on the 27th ult. a courier arrived at Vienna from Baron Branew, the Russian Minister in London announcing that England did not intend to intertere in the affair of the

EGYPT.

Unusual activity is observable in the military department in Egypt. The conscription is at present in course of enrollment, and it is generally rumored that the Viceroy has promised to the Porte to restore order in Seria. There are some who imagine that Abbas Pasha, like other parties, is resolved to take advantage of the weakness or the Porte, by a coup of some kind to his own advantage.

INDIA.

Great Earthquake in the Indian Archipelago. The Singapore Free Press of the 4th of February last notes from the Java Bode the following account of a errible commotion of nature, which commenced on the

terrible commotion of nature, which commoned on the 16th, or probably the 26th, of November, and lasted until the 22d of December last:

On the 16th of November, about 20 minutes to 8 in the merning, a heavy vertical oscillation of the ground was felt at Banda Neira, which soon changed into a rapidly increasing undulation from the N. E. to the S. E., which lasted for more than five minutes. Every one left his house. To provide the state of the property of the property of the state of the provided property of the state o

showed himself in the streets of Cologne—to the dignity of a Polizii-Director of Cologne. But M. de Bethmam, Holweg and other well-meaning conservative deputies of Rhenish Prussia, intervened, representing to the ministers that such an open insult to the publicopinion of that province might have very ominous consequences at a moment when Bonaparte coveted the natural limits of France. The Government yielded, contenting itself with the nomination of Stieber as Polizii-Director of Berlin, in reward for his perjuries committed at Cologne and his thefts committed at London. There, however, the affair

thing is visible of the village of Lonthoir but a heap of ruins. Saru was terribly shattered, while detached pieces of rock lay everywhere scattered around. There were no deaths, however, to lament, and only some persons were slightly

bruised or wounded.

But the misfortune did not stop here. About eight o'clock a disturbance of the sea (Zee-beving) occurred, which filled every heart with fear and dismay, and caused every one to fly to the highest ground. In quick succession the bay filled and emptied, and at times it appeared to be only a little river.

the bay filled and emptied, and at times it appeared to be only a little river.

The ship Atiat al Rachman, laden with rice, lying in the roads, twice touched the ground, after—like H. M. s brig De Haai, which had anchored the day previous—having been driven backwards and forwards a number of times; but this sea quake increased in a frightful manner, and thrice overwhelmed Great Banda and Neira with the largest rollers; on the last place they reached several feet high in the houses, and burst the doors open. These huge waves formed in the Zonnegat and in the channel of Louthoir, and ran so high that they beat over Fort Nassau, and reached the foot of the hill on which Fort Belgica is built, carrying everything with them in their retira, but at the reached the loof of the hill on which Port Begant's during carrying everything with them in their retiax, but at the same time leaving behind a quantity of fishes. The prahus in the roads were driven amongst and against each other, and carried to and fro from the shore. They foun dered, or drove in the Zonnegat, where they struck on the dered, or drove in the Zonnegat, water they start at the shore; only a few could save themselves by flight. These prahus belonged to the Saru and Key Islands and Ceram, and a part of their crews fluiding themselves on shore, sought shelter in one of the sheds on the old pier, but they could not withstand the force of the rollers, and in a mo-ment they were torn out of their place of shelter and driven seawards, there miserably to perish. It is estimated that

seawards, there miserably to perish. It is estimated that sixty men lost their lives in this way.

Miserable was the condition of the inhabitants, who saw the waves twenty-six feet high, rolling so irresistibly towards them, threatening to engulf them; the ground continually rocking under their feet; the atmosphere echoing with lond reports like cannon shots, filling their hearts with fear, and this all-destructive, indescribable state of things lasted not merely for five minutes—an hour—a day—but for successive days; for those frightful natural phenomena only ceased on the 224 December, while all that time scarcely an hour passed that the ground did not heave and shake, now in the heaviest manner, and then lighter, but always so that distrust and fear remained then lighter, but always so that distrust and fear remained imprinted in the hearts of the inhabitants, who partly or wholly rained, without habitations, sheltering in light bam-no huts, look forward to the gloomiest future, and will erhaps never be able to recover the blow which they have ceived.

During these earth and sea quakes—which last, however.

did not extend beyond the north side of Neira and to the south side of Great Bandas—Gunong Api was quiescent, and no alteration was observed in the smoke proceeding The accounts from the islands Rosengein and Ai were

even more tragical, and the destruction there not less great. The spice parks Kelle and Noorwegen on Great Bunds, the last which remained standing, also at Joseph 5.0 in the he spice parks Keis and Novas 2 and the present there are not more than two habitable houses in Neira. The Residency House has suffered much. Rock and earth slips from the Papenberg occurred there for a length of time.

The same disastrous accounts had been received from

The same disastrous accounts had been received from Ceram. An earth and seaquake had also occurred there on the 20th November, and caused great damage. The heavy rollers of the sea had swept away the houses on the beach, and thrown more than a handred prahus on shore, of which a number had been destroyed, while many persons fell vic

ms to this terrible commotion of nature.

From Anaboyaa we learn that on the moraing of the "6th ovember, about half past's, the earthquake was felt in a rection from N. E. to W. S. W., with a duration of about ve minutes. This was preceded on the 19th by so ight shocks. The disturbance of the sea also took pla but not to such a destructive and heavy extent as at Bonds although on the same day. Very little damage was caused The accounts from the islands near Amboyou are not so to vorable. Nearly all experienced the extraordinary commo-tion both of sea and land. The houses at Saparaa and many native boats were seriously injured, and very heavy loss has been caused.

loss has been caused.

At Ternate, as well as Bachian, two heavy shocks of carthquake were felt on the 20th November at 8 in the meraing, and at the last place they were were repeated for some days afterward, but without doing any damage at either place. The weather was generally calm, and although the mountain of Ternate did not give out more smoke than usual, a subterranean noise was heard in it, but not very

The earthquake which occurred at Batavia and Buiton The earthquake which occurred at Batavia and Butten-zorg on the night of the 20th December was also felt in the residencies of Krawang, Magelang, Bantam Banyumaas, Ta-gal and Pekalongan, and in the Lampong districts. Chole-ra had broken out at Padang, and a number of persons had

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

For Pacife!

COTION—On Saturday the market for this staple closed steadily at the imprevement noticed in our circular advices per America. The Arica arrived on Sunday, but in the absence of later Southern accounts as to the probable failing off in receipts, no importance was attached to ber advices, and Monday's operations were comparatively limited, both the trade and speculators acting with caution. This morning a languid feeling prevailed among buyers is at the day advanced, however, the demand increased, and we close firmly at the quotations of last week, the but we consider the control of th

 
 Saturday
 7,060
 2,660
 6,000
 600
 1.00

 Menday
 2,000
 2,600
 6,700
 3×0
 720

 Tuesday
 1,000
 2,000
 7,500
 500
 —

 PRICES TO-DAY
 Middling Ordinary. 5 13-16 5 13-16

only operate to a limited extent. The arrivals of Grain have been large, and the market has ruled dulf, a further concession of  $[1/\Psi]$ ? 0 lb on Whear, and  $[3\pi]$ 0 [2]2 bbl. on Flour has been submitted to on the limited sales effected. Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Genial weather and liberal arrivals have had their usual influence upon the numes of operators. The amount of business transacted in all branches of the Trade has been limited. Frices of Florin have rather given way; but the few sales of Wheat that took place, chiefly for Irish account, have been at the rates of our last.

Our market this morning was moderately attended, and upon the whole we had rather a bir consumptive demand for the

Our market this morning was moderately attended, and upon the whole we had rathern were consumptive demand for the better classes of Wheat at the reduction noted at our last market. Flour met only a very limited retail sale, and scarcely so good rates were obtainable. White Indian Corn in very slow request at 30 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ quarter; Yellow is only in moderate demand, but supported late rates. Oatmeal sold to a fair extent at former prices, but Oats were a dragging sale at a slight decline. James McHenry's Circular.

er Pacific!
PROVISIONS—The demand for BAGON is not so brisk, but any importing decline with moderate receipts is unlikely. Official is quiet at high rates. In BERR or FORK there is no improvement.

LARD is stendy at 50 251.

Nothing doing in Tallow or CLOVERSEED.

In Rice no change

In Rick no change.

Branestyffs—A further decline of 1/ P bbl. havnot led to an increase of business in Figure 7. The demand is excularly singuish. A few days of genial weather have checked speculation and made helders timid. Large imports of French and Spanish Flours and to the depression. Whita' is steady but quiet. White Indian Connectics at 30: Yellow much wanted at 31.

Corrow—The Africa's a vices received here on Saturday, being more by configuration of previous accounts, without any new features.

corrors—the Arricas accides received here on Saturday, bein, merely confirmatory of previous accounts, without any new feature a to the staple, have not had any effect on this market, which has been fairly supplied at prices 1-16d.0.1d. below the extreme rates of law week, the sulesy systerical being 7,000 bales, and 10-day 3,000 bales, one third being for export or speculation. In Manchester a want of confidence in the maintenance of the late advance in the raw material checks business and induces producers to accept of current prices, rather than go into any stocks. Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool Markets.

The Africa's advices were delivered on Monday morating, 4th, before the opening of business, but owing to the absence of face telegraphs from the South to indicate the probable falling off in receipts, did not have much effect on the market. A fair demand and supply had existed curing the three days without any quotable variation on the prices advised per America, the market closing quiet but steady at—for Fair Orients, 62; Middling, 51; Fair Mobiles, 64; Middling, 513-16; Fair Upinals, 64; Middling, 51; Fair Mobiles, 64; Middling, 513-16; Fair Upinals, 64; Middling, 51; Fair Mobiles, 64; Middling, 513-16; Fair Upinals, 64; Middling, 515-16; Sales of three days 22,000 bales, of which 3,500 were on speculation and 5,000 for export. Import since Thursday, 30,000 bales, Sales of Saurday, including speculation and export, 7,000; Monday, 2,000; Tuesday, 5th, 10,000—of which 20,500 were American Pernam and Maranham were quoted at (8½ 3/7); Eqyptian, (63:18; Sorat, 51,014).

KHEADSTUFFS have been again dull; considerable arrivals of Wheat and large imports of Corn and Flour. Wheat must be queted (2 Punkel) on all kinds, and R. Makin a. Son quote C.-s. mixed and red, 6; 4 6/9; white, 6 8,27; with a fair business to millers, at the decline. Flour had recorded according to quality from 5 to 1; 9 bbl, the latter being the generally quoted depression. Western Canal, 22,5623,3; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25 0/21; Chio, 24 6, and little doing, bolders more anxious to realise. Indian Corn, vellow, in fair request, supporting previous rates, 50 0/21; of white slow at 30; 9 quarter. The weather was mid and settled, quite seasonable for farmers.

Provisions—Mr. Jas. McHenry reports the demand for Bacon was not so brisk, but any important decline, with the moderate receipts, was unlikely. Cheese quiet at the high rates. In Beef and Pork no improvement. improvement.
Photoce. &c.—Lard steady at 20/251. Nothing doing in Tallow.
No transactions in Cloverseed. In Rice no charge.

LATEST.

There was nothing of much importance by the mails arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 6th.

Exaggerated accounts of the affair at Palermo had been circulated on the Vienna Exchange. The steamer from Constraintepie had reached Trieste with the mails of the 21st March, but they contained nothing additional, A Vienna letter reports as the green of the hour, that the Imperial Family, at a family council, decided, 1st. The substitution of the civil for the military code in the Lombardo-Venetian territory. 2d. A complete amosty to all refugees who tion of the civil for the manuary code in the Lombardo-Vene-tian territory. 2d. A complete amnesty to all refugees who will return and give bonds of fealty. 3d. The recall and further ennoblement of Radetsky. The letter adds that the Emperor has some thoughts of formally sharing his power with the Archduke William.

The British revenue returns for the quarter (not yet pub-lished) will exhibit a deficiency on the quarter as compared with last year of about 1210,000, but an increase is looked for on the year.

From all parts of Ohio we hear of the rapid growth of its towns and cities. The advance of Cincinnati is rapid as heretofore. In the march of improvement, Cin-cinnati streets are piled with materials for building, old and fine houses are demolished to make way for new structures for business. In Columbia, Dayton, Chillicothe, Xenia, Springfield, Bellefontaine? Figura and Hamilton much is said of the improvements which are moving on with Railway of the improvements, which are moving on with Railway The Louisville Journal says: We have received

a communication from Columbia, Ky. requesting us to guard the public against one Hiram K. Skeen. The writers sy that he has repeatedly robbed the Post office at that lace, and on the night of the 15th of December broke into and stole a letter containing a considerable amount of noney. He has escaped from the officers.

The mountains beyond Cumberland, Md., are on fire, and a great deal of property has been destroyed.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTERTAINMENTS, 4c., DAY AND EVENING. TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION. This Evening, at Metropolitan Hall.
Speeches by Rev. E. H. Chapin, Rev. J. B. Wakley and Kah-geogan-wan ne-by, an Indian Chirch, Rev. J. B. Wakley and Kah-geogan-wan ne-by, an Indian Chirch, will be opened This Day, in
the Church, corner of Leonard and Chirch-ta.
PALESTINE it the subject of a lecture This Evening at St. Lutes Hall,
by Rev. John Little.
The Manne Binke Society hold an Anniversity meeing This A'terroon, at the Bible House.
This Evening to Gentlemen only, at the Brooklyn Institute, by Dr.
Wieting.

Wisting.

LA SONNAMBULA will be repeated This Evering at Niblo's, by the Albomi Troupe. Madame Albomi as "Amina."

VENICE PRESERVED will be performed This Evening at the Browdway Theater, Mr. Forrest as "Pierre." The Obstinate Family will also be played.

16. Works Wonders, (Douglas Jerrold's Comedy) will be played
This Evering at Wallack's. Also, THE REVIEW, and This Good
FOR NOTHING.

For Northing, in this City in 12 at 16 at THE OMNIBUS.

EVELEEN WILSON is repeated This Evening, at the St. Charles. THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION, and THE BOYS OF SARATOGA, finish the

THE WILLOW CORSE will be given This Evening at Barnum's Museum.
This Afternoon, the Thousand Milliness and the Limerick BOY.
CIRCUS PERFORMANCES This Evening for the benefit of Mr. Runnels

the Dancing Bears, &c.

ETHIOTIAN SONGS, &c. in great variety. This Evening, at Wood's Minstrel Hail. No. 444 Broadway.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, a rare collection. This Day and Evening, at

No. 659 Broadway. No. 509 Broadway.

PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, painted by Banvard, This Evening, at No. 509 Broadway.

PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, painted by Banvard, This Evening, at No. 509 Broadway.

STUDIO CERTOSO, a collection of wonderful Mechanism, &c., This Day and Evening, at No. 529 Broadway.

PILTURINGUE ASCENT OF MONT BLANC, a Panorama and Description, This Evening, at No. 539 Broadway.

CALLERY OF FIRE ARTS, open This Day and Evening, at the Art-Union Rocens. Broadway.

ROSHIS, Broadway, NECHMANOVAND MAGIC, in all branches, This Evening, at No. 303 Eroshway, by Prof. Heller.

SPIRITUALISM This Evening at various places, as advertised. The weather yesterday was suicidal; a cold. wretched storm continuing all day, keeping people mainly

within doors. There was a prospect, at midnight, of clear

JENNY LIND'S LETTER.-The extract from Madam GOLDSCHMIDT's letter, recently published in the City papers, seems worse than Coptic to readers generally, mis-translation of the last word, and the erroneous printing of the original have bewildered the sense altogether. We give below a correct version of the extract accompanied by a literal translation, which may serve to clear up the doubt is to Jenny's meaning, and prevent ridiculous surmises of domestic infelicity. Ono's hard work is undoubtedly musical composition, which would naturally keep him closely at home. What 'changes' are referred to we cannot guess, but the idea of discord is out of the question. After stating that they are both well, Madame G. says:

\*Otto ar mycket god och small. Han arbetar semt; är hemm.
Otto is verv good and sweet. He works constantly; is at hom jent; winty jent; densamma till fortilligs cannen alle constantly, kind constantly; the same to be depinded upon friend al-jent; binker hara på win vol. eek min formijsumbet; och bitte ways; thinks only on my west, and my contentment of smid; and bears et ivont stille med i alla razlingar. a serane, still spirit in all changes.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION-PRESENTATION OF PLETE TO EX PRESIDENT GROUGE PRESIDENT.—On Saturday evening last Mr. George Peckham, late President of the Mercantile Library Association, was presented with a magnificent service of plate, consisting of nine mas sive pieces of solid silver, comprising a complete tea service, and pitcher and pair of goldets. These were large, of beautiful pattern, and elaborately chased. The silver bore an apprepriate inscription, expressing the high regard in which the recipient is held by the members of the Asso-ciation, and testifying their appreciation of the valuable

ciation, and testifying their appreciation of the valuable services which he has rendered to that institution. Mr. Wm. Adams was the manufacturer, and the service is worth \$1.00. The presentation took place in the Lodge Room in Clinton Ball. A large number of gentlemen and ladies were present. John Merchant, Esq., Chairman of the Pessentation Committee, presided. The Chairman introduced Mr. Ethan Allen, who stated the object which had convened them. He remarked in substance as follows:

Large and Gentlemen: It is always an agreeable duty to testify on behalf of personal worth. There is no at more gratifying to the honest heart than that of standing up as witness confring to the integrity of a friend tried and true. We have assembled here to night to award the pain to him who has carned by a faithful and honest discharge of a high and important trust. The Mercantle library Association, grateful to those who labor for her advancement and strive to extend the sphere of her assemble to might to be stow a token of her esteem upon her late retiring President, George Peckham. (The speaker reviewed Mr. Peckham's history at considerable length.)

I suppose I need make no apostrophe to Labor to violetate the position of the esteem upon her late retiring President, George Peckham. (The speaker reviewed Mr. Peckham's history at considerable length.)

I suppose I need make no apostrophe to Labor to violetate the position of the Merchant's Clerk. Labor has fought be reviewed with creation, and her home the world, her name is written upon the Pyrandis and the works of Time. In her march she has built up nations and tomore the power and she has compelled the world to acknowledge "no insignia more innovable than her such the heart of the heart with the electric flash, the strid, yet it is high and bonorable when viewed in connection with its inheritance. To the Clerk are to be hequestived the wealth and power of the marchant's Clerk is humble in itself, yet it sinh and bonorable when viewed in connection with its inheritance. T a permitted to enter the "sear and yellow leaf" of life, then who coke upon this token, may be here see daguerreotyped the fac-nose who once, through their regard for the Mercantile Library, liation, cheriabed with grateful remembrance the name of its ex-

ent. Geo. Peckham. Mr. Jao. Merchant. Chairman of the Committee, then performed the ceremony of presentation, addressing the re-

cipient as follows:

A Committee of your friends in the Mercantile Library Association, of which Committee I have the honor to be Chairman, have invited you to meet us here this evening, to receive at our hands a substantial testimonial of our regard and esteem for you personally, and our appreciation of the services you have rendered to the institution within whose walls we are now assombled. I am conscious that this testimonial would be more distinguished, were offerings of a similar kind less frequent, but I do believe, in all sincerity, that rarely has one been

res frequent, but I do believe, in all sincerity, that rarely has one been core worthily bestowed. In a few short years you have wou for yourself a name, reputation diposition among the Merchants of New-York. I trust that you aken pile and your success may be to our young members a bright and think hight to guide them on their way, and that like you, they may

prove that

Honor and fame from no condition rise.

Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

In the selection of the objects of this testimonial, we have preferred utility to a mere estentations display, but loop you may find in them something suggestive and emblematical. May your own cup of happiness ever be as full as we know this brimming cup would be, should riendship claim your hospitality, or want demand relief. May the aroms from this coffee um, like the sweet fragrance of a censer, rise with your matinal devotions, and the singing of this teakettle greet you returning from your daily toll, and welcome you to your fire-side and your home. In conclusion, I trust the remembrance of this occasion will not be as evanescent as the lights that are shiming above us, but that long in after time you may revert to this time, this seene, these there, and with a thrill of joy, such as an angel might feel, be happy at the retrospection.

Mr. Peckham then briefly responded, thanking the speakers for the complimentary terms in which they had ad-

ers for the complimentary terms in which they had addressed him, and expressing his obligations to the Committee and the Association for this mark of their approbation. His remarks were very appropriate and were distensed to

with much attention.

After the presentations company of gentlemen, member After the presentation a company of gentlemen, members of the Committee and others, filling a mamnoth omnibus to its utmost capacity, proceeded up Broadway to the supper rooms of Beatty & Durkee, near Niblo's, where supper was ready. Every article, either substantial or invarious, which could be desired at a banquet was upon the table; and the relish with which they were discussed was highly complimentary to the cursinier. Mr. Isaac H. Bailey presided at supper. The cloth having been removed, the regular toasts to the occasion were announced and responded to as follows:

lows:

The Mercantile Library Association.

Willard L. Feit, E.sp., President of the Association, responded. He referred in appropriate terms to the valuable services of the ex-President of the Association. Having served in the Board of Directors, of which Mr. Peckham was Chairman, he was aware that the success of the Library was much indebted to that gentleman's energy and good indgment. Its success during the past year entitles him to honorable distinction. The Association has occupied a higher position than ever before; and one who has so faithfully labored to elevate it to its high distinction should not be forgetten. He concluded with the sentiment e forgotten. He concluded with the sentiment— The Mercantile Library Association—ever grateful to its faithful

This was received with great applause. The second

toust was.

The ex-President of the Association.
Is and H. Bailey, Esq., responded. He looked forward to what—under its present anaptices—the Mercantile Library may become, and to what it will be twenty years hence. It is an institution worthy of our regard, and should be cherished. This gentleman was very hoppy in his remarks

cherished. This gentleman was very heppy in his remarks and was loadly encount.

The third toast—the teast of the evening—was the Recipient of the Testimonial.

From ten to a dozen hearty cheers greeted this toast, after which. Mr. Peckham being called for, gross amid applanse to respond. He said that he could not thank them with more sincerity than he had done already at the hall of the Mercantile Library Association. He telt grateful always for their symmathy and encouragement. He referred in appropriate terms to the loss which the institution had experienced in the death of a friend in its early days—the late John F. Baker. His place cannot readily be filled. He spoke of the absence of one on account of sickness, who was in good health apparently when the movement for getting up this testimonial first commenced. It was much to be regretted that he could not be present, the referred to Joseph Taylor, Esq.) Mr. P. concluded his remarks by an jassurance that his future conduct should never make them ashamed of what they had done for him that evening. The fourth heavy was anyoneed— [Three cheers were then given for Mr. Taylor.] The fourth toast was announced—

The Testimonial Committee.

Mr. John Merchant, Chairman of that Committee res-

pended in appropriate terms. He indersed the honesty of the Committee. He had served on committees before, and could truthfully say that this was the most honest of them all. [Laughter and applause.] In fact, he remarked, that it was the only honest committee he had been upon; and he proceeded to give his reasons for the statement, amid much

The fifth toast was

Mr. Armstrong, of *The Courier and Enquirer*, in reply o a general call for him, answered to the toast in a bright and pertinent speech.

The sixth and last toast was

Absent frierds.

Mr. Robert S. Lyon responded, in a speech which was

warmly applanded.

Mr. Peckhain proposed the health of Mr. Joseph Black, and after that gentleman's response, Mr. P. spoke of the obligations of the Association to Mr. Thackeray, so greats card last year, and he further said that Mr. Felt is entitled to all the credit. The health of Mr. Thackeray" was then drank with all

the honors.

"The health of Win, Wood, of Canandalgus," was drack

"The health of Win. Wood, of Canandaigus," was drank in like manner.

Volunteer toasts and responses followed, and the con-vivialities of the occasion were kept up antil near midnight. The company seemed well constituted for such a social gathering, and the wit humor, sentiment, cheers and ap-plause which prevailed within entirely shut out from hear-ing the storm which raged without. LAMP LIGHTING .- The Lamp and Gas Committee of the Common Council will give a hearing to the respective

Library Rooms in the City Hall. ELECTION OF SACHEMS.-There is to be a time of brotherly harmony to night at the Wigwam. The annual election for Chiefs of the Tammany Society, is to come off. and the "hards" are to be awfully beaten-at least that is the general opinion.

Gas Companies on Monday, (to-day,) at 2 P. M. at the

SLEDGE BOAT FOR THE ARCTIC FXPEDITION,-A light sledge boat of willows was exhibited on Saturday in from of the Merchants' Exchange, and was greatly admired by the spectators. It is intended to be used in Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition. It is fourteen feet long, and is yet so light that a man could lift it on his shoulder and carry it long distance, without fatigue.
"The Good Time Comino."—Workmen are engaged

in putting up the new City Hall Clock, and we may some expect to find "the good time coming is the good time FOR EUROPE.-The Collins steamer Atlantic, Capt. West, sailed for Liverpool on Saturday, with about 175 pas-sengers. Among them were J. J. De Osma, Peruvian Minister at Washington, and lady; Professor Bache; Rev.

Dr. Tyng : Rev. Dr. Dorr : Princess Murat, Florida : Mr.

Pulszky, Hungary, &c.

TRIAL TRIP.—The new steamboat "Granite State" will make her first trip to Hartford to-morrow evening.

COACH FARES .- The amended rates provide that the fare of a backney couch be one dollar an hour, the entire day with one or more passengers, and the right to stop as often and as long as they please, \$5; any distance, not over one mile, 50 cents for one person, 75 cents for two, and every additional passenger 57; cents; fare to the Alms House and returning, \$1; to Fourteenth st., remaining an hour and returning, \$1, and 50 cents for every additional passenger; to Sixty first st. and returning, \$2]; to Eightysixthest, remaining an hour and returning, \$2; to King's Bridge and keeping all day, \$5, THE HIPPODROME.-It is stated that the following per-

sons, passengers by the steamship Washington, are Hippo-dreme performers: Mons. Franconi, Mme. Franconi, Mons. Chirinie, Mme. Chirinie, Les Freres Siegrist, Mme. Siegrist, Mors, Masen, Mme, Masen, Mors, Maria, Mme, Maria, Mile, Angelina, Mile, Eugenie, Mile, Caroline, Mile, Adeline, Mille, Leontine, Mons, Nicols, Master Nicols, Mr. B. Stickney, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY .-The Anniversary is appointed to be held at the Broadway

Tabernacie, New-York, on Wednesday evening, May 11th, when the Annual Report will be presented, and the meeting addressed by several distinguished speakers. IMMIGRATION .- There arrived at this port on Friday 3,930

passengers, of which were from
Liverpool. 2,169 Antwerp 239
London. 667 Havre..... 386 NEW-YORK PRINTERS' UNION .- A well-attended meet

ing of this Union was held on Saturday night, at 149 Bowers, J. Gray, President, in the Chair. After the regular opening proceedings, and the election of several new mombers, a Committee from the New-York Book and Job Printers' Co-operative Union was announced, and, on motion, into duced to the meeting. They stated, on behalf of their So-ciety, that the Book and Job Printers had formed an asso-ciation and revised and increased the Scale of Prices; that they wished to co-operate with the Union, and reverve the countenance and aid of that body; that they had formed a Trade Society only, not desiring to compete with the Union, but to work as auxiliary to it. They had already some two

but to work as auxiliary to it. They had already some two hundred members, and were rapidly mercasing.

Mr. Ottarson, of the N. Y. Union, stated that he believed the laws of the National Union did not permit the existence of two subordinate bodies in the same city, and that, for the purpose of carrying the matter over to a period beyond the next meeting of the National Union (which occurs on the 2d of May, at Pittsburgh.) he moved that a Committee be appointed to confer with the Book and Job Printers upon such natters as might be of matual interest, and report to the Union at its next meeting.

Considerable debate arose upon this motion, several members contending that the Book Printers had no right to organize a separate body, but should have joined this and worked through it. It was shown, on the other hand, that the Book Printers generally belonged to other beneficial so-

the Book Printers generally belonged to other beneficial so cieties and could not afford to pay the dues demanded by the

Union—that they wanted a trade society only.

The resolution was finally adopted, but was immediately saddled with instructions to the Committee (moved by Mr. Walsh.) to urge the Book and Job Printers to give up their organization and join the Usion.

Mr. Otta son being named as Chairman of the Conterence Committee, refused to serve under any instruction whatever, as did two or three others who were named. The Contentite having been appointed.

nittee having been appointed,
Mr. Bailey, on behalf of the Book Printers' Committee. Signal that they considered the instructions just adopted a virtual rejection of their application; that the idea of their joining the Union was one to which they had neither the distance the disposition to listen. They were firmly organized and should remain so, with the fellowship of the Union II is was extended, but without if obliged to do so. The Com-

It having been understood that the scale of prices for book work would be revised at this meeting, some nem-hers stated that the employers would probably be glad to have a consultation, whereupon the following resolutions

lawe a consultation, whereupon the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That the Employing Book and Job Printers of this city is and are hereby respectfully invited to appoint a committee to consideration an advance on the part of the Printers' Using, to take it consideration an advance on the present scale of prices.

Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed by this Using to confer with a like committee on the part of the Employing Book and Job Printers, at such time and place at they may appoint, the time to exceed ten days after the publication of this resolution, to take it consideration an advance on the present scale of prices; and dast becommittee on the part of the Chion be empowered to revise the present scale of prices and report at the next regular meeting.

A committee whying been appointed, it was stated that complaint was made in many quarters of injustice in some of the items of the amended newspaper scale, especially with regard to Sunday papers. A conference with employers was suggested, and the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved. That a Committee of Three be appointed by this Union to confer with the Bimploying Newspaper Publishers for the purpose modifying the present Scale of Prices in that department.

A Committee was accordingly appointed.

At an earlier period of the evening, a report was made of such newspapers as would or would not pay the scale.

Allien Warner, Recording Secretary of the Union resigned his office, and Robert D. Dack was elected in his stend.

The following persons were then chosen Delegates to the

The following persons were then chosen Delegates to

National Convention: Jeremiah Gray, President Union, F. A. Albaugh and T. J. Walsh.

The "New-York PRINTERS' COOPERATUR Union," held a meeting on Friday evening, parsuant to adjournment, at Chatham Hall. The committee on con-stitutions and By-Laws reported, and their report was

stitutions and By Laws reported, and their report unanimously adopted.

About 130 signed the constitution. The Union then proceeded to the election of the following officers: Mr. Cook. President: Mr. S. P. Jones, Vice President, Mr. H. Smith, Recording Secretary: Mr. J. W. England, Corresponding Secretary: Mr. J. Davis Treasurer.

A Committee of Delegates were then appointed to with on the "Printers Union" and lay before the Union the objects of their newly organized Society, and prepare the way for an anticable co-operation in all matters pertaining to the Trade.

the Trade.

A Committee of Conference were then appointed, consising of the President, Vice-President, and Corresponding
ing of the President, vice-President, and Corresponding
Secretary, to wait on the Employers, submit to them our
Scale, obtain their views on the matter, and report to a
general meeting at Chatham Hail, on Wednesday evening
text at 8 o'clock.

next, at 8 o'clock.

A vote of thanks was tendered to The Tribune, Tisch, and Herald, for their kindly notices, and also for the favorable influence they have exerted in behalf of the laboring able influence they have exerted in behalf of the acclasses generally.

The meeting was largely attended and all present seemed much interested in the matter.

The Union desire the co-operation of employers in this matter, as they do not desire to further their own east alone, but to further the employers' interests also. They are strongly opposed to strikes, and nothing but the most extreme necessity will compel them to it.

After some other unimportant business was transacted, the meeting adjourned.